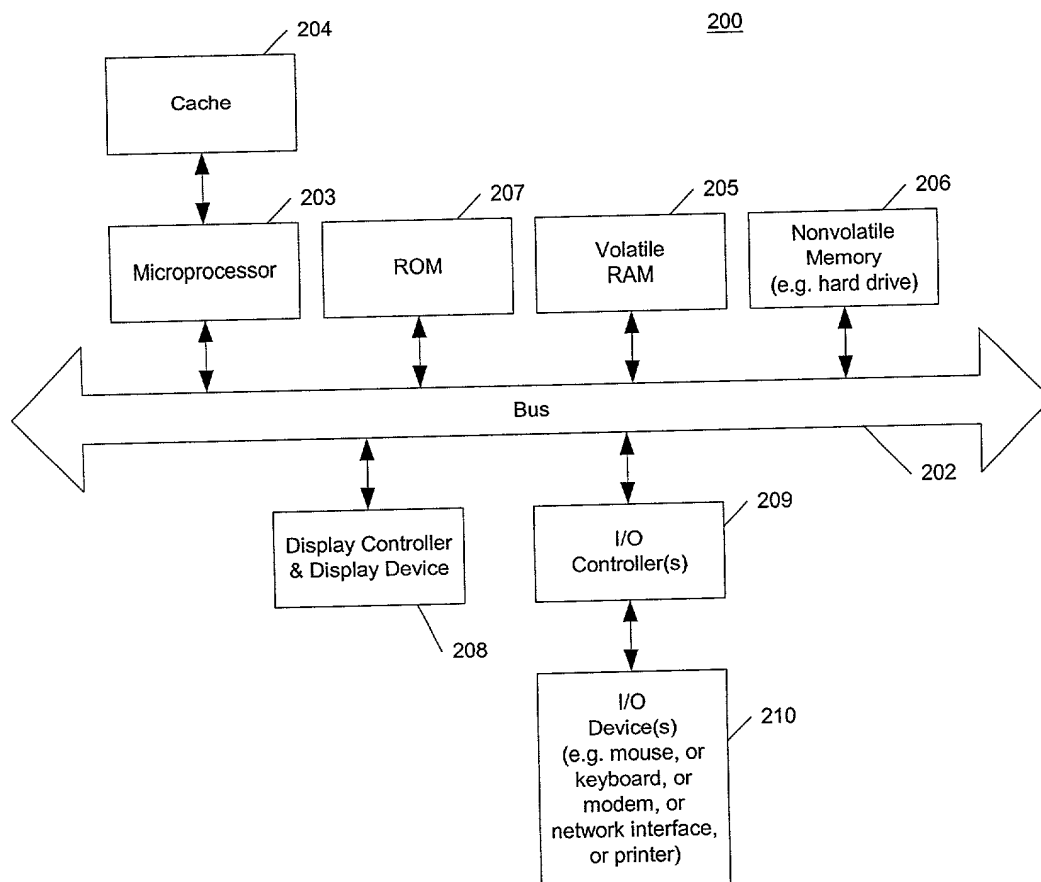


Figure 1



**Figure 2**

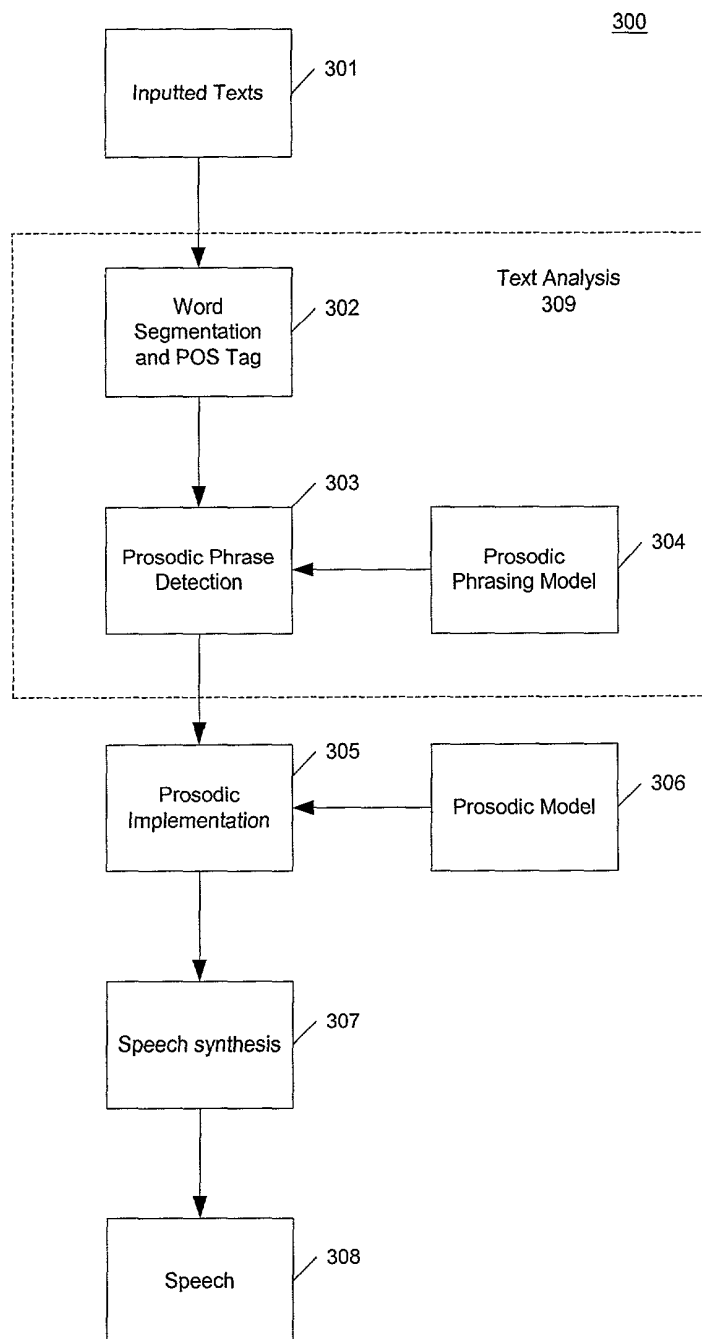
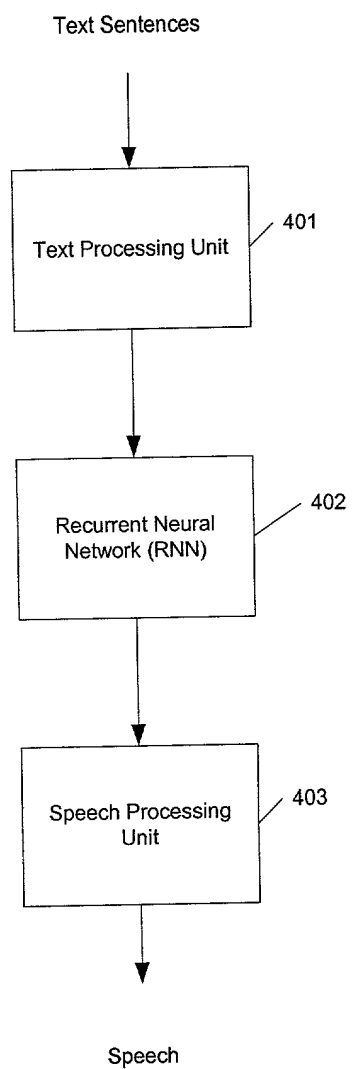


Figure 3



**Figure 4**

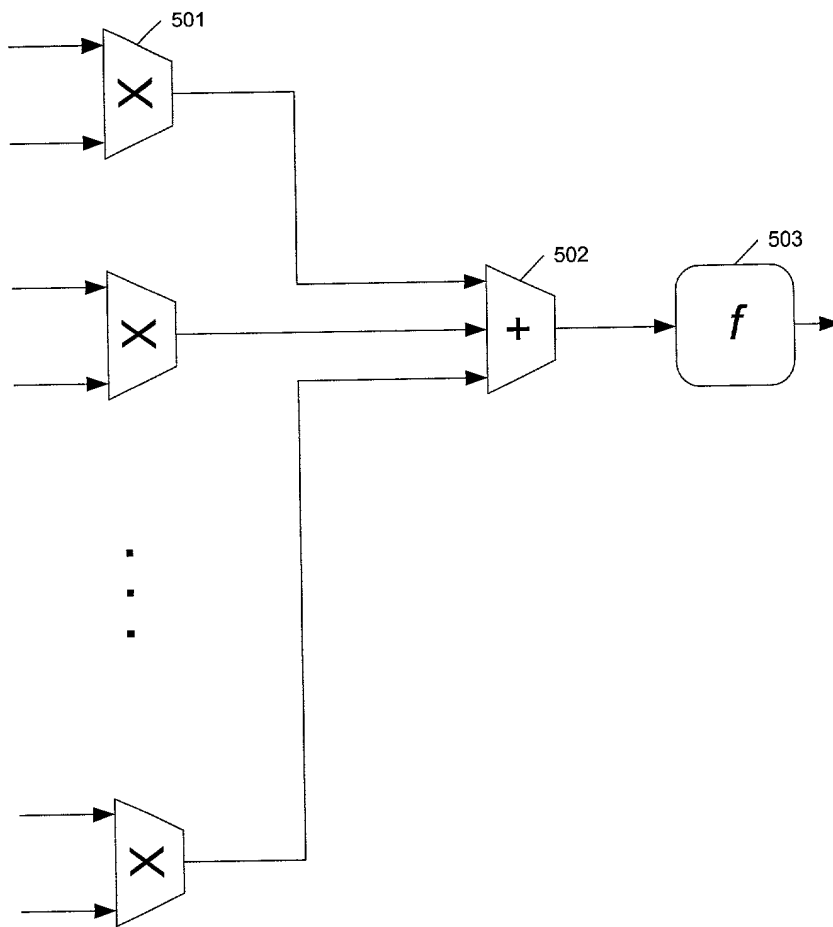


Figure 5A

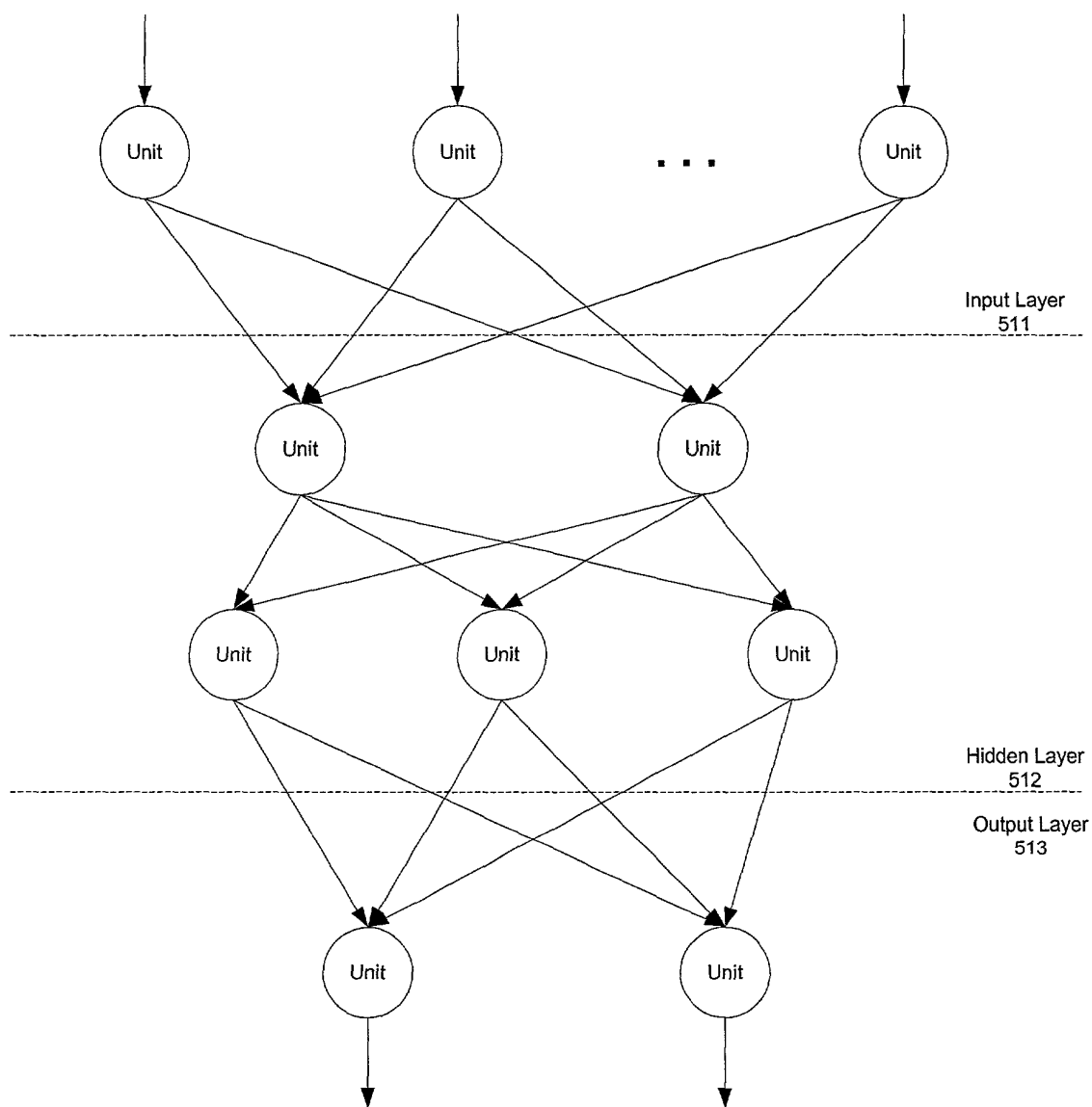
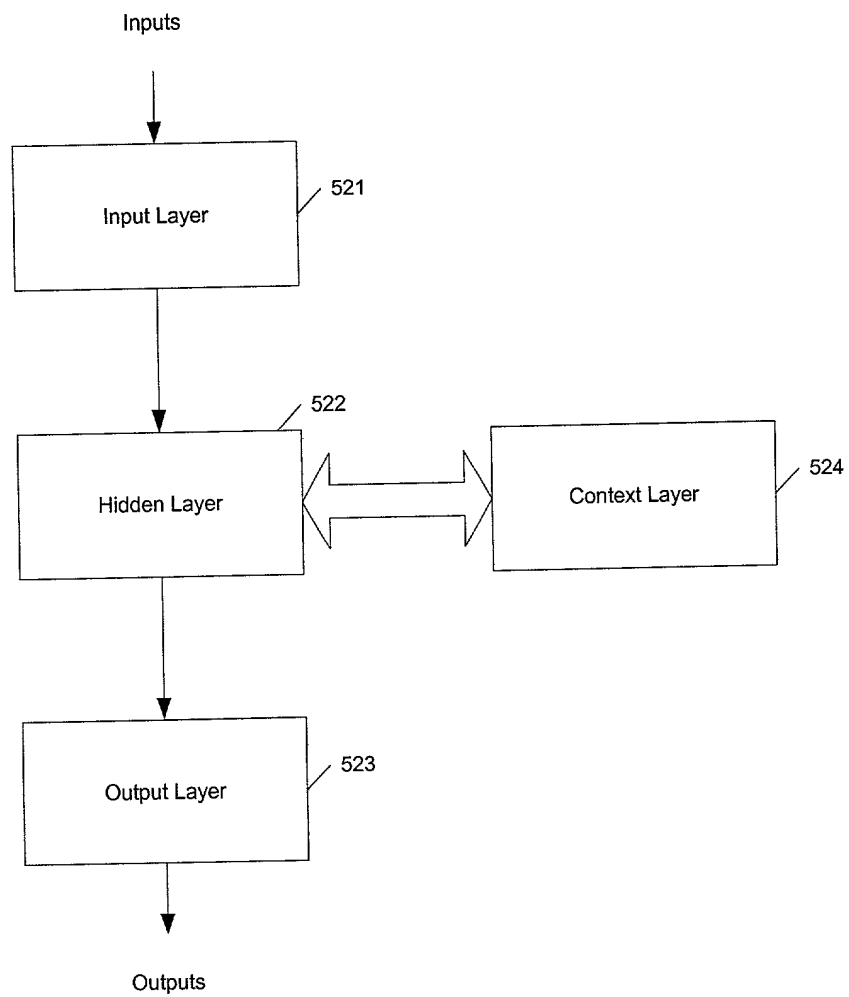
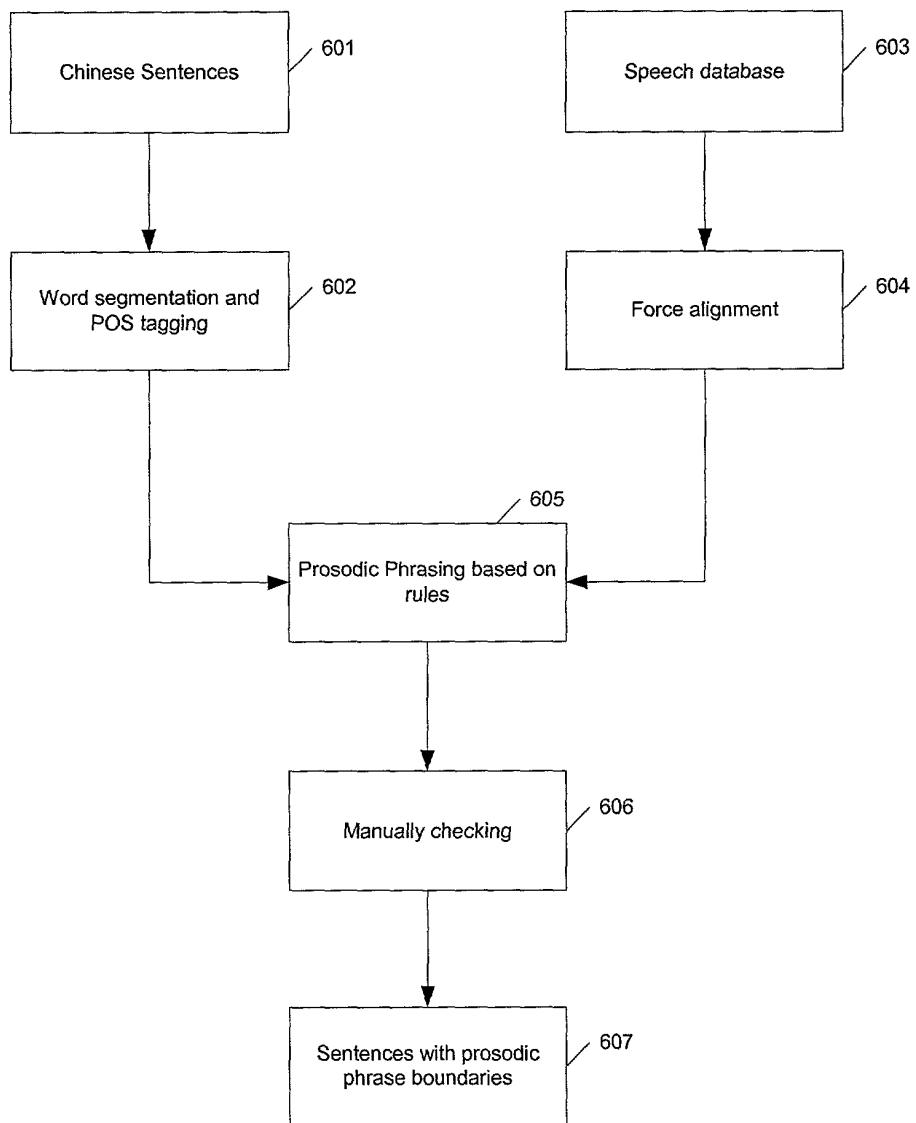


Figure 5B



**Figure 5C**



**Figure 6**



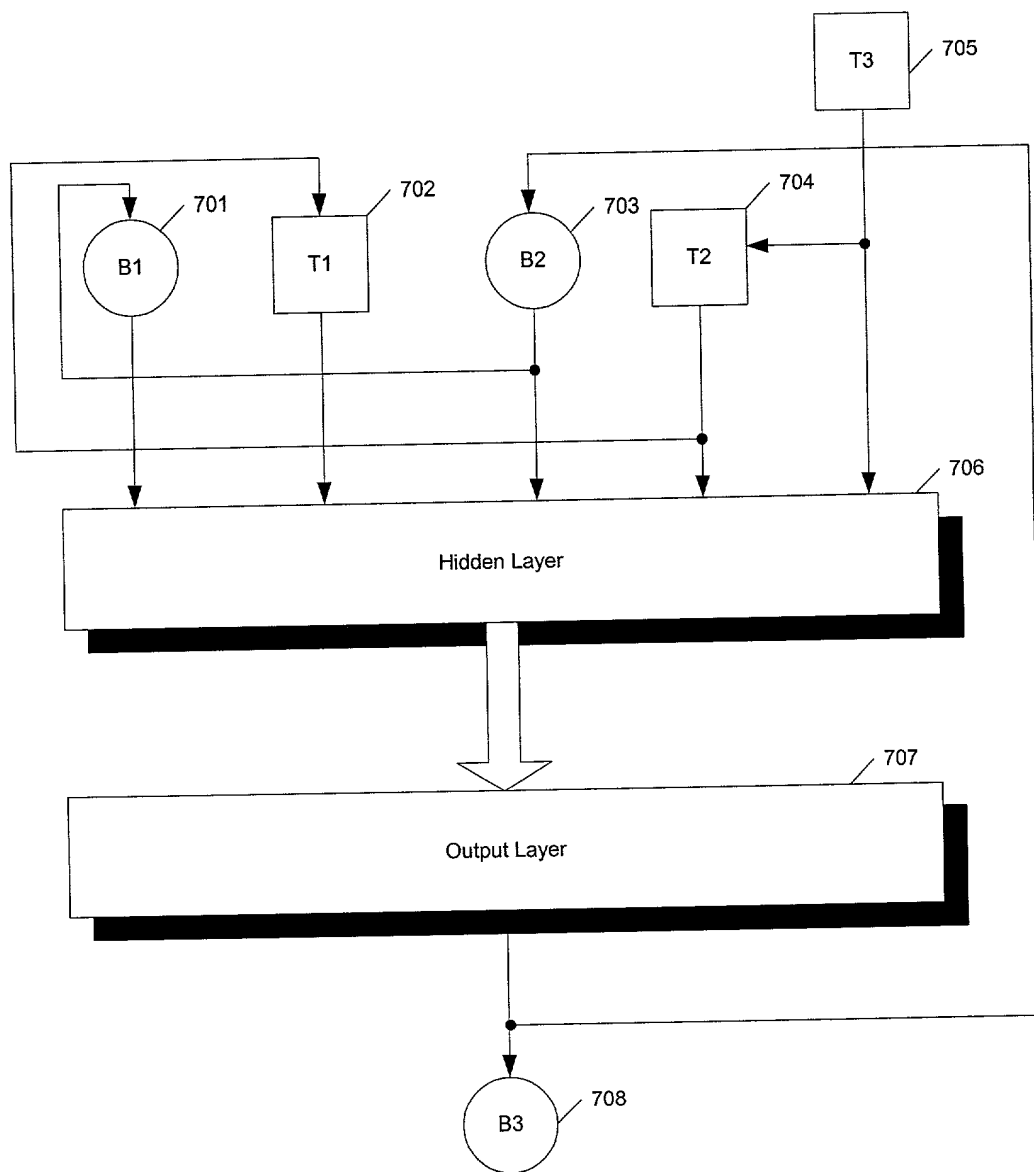


Figure 7

2025-04-24 10:53:44

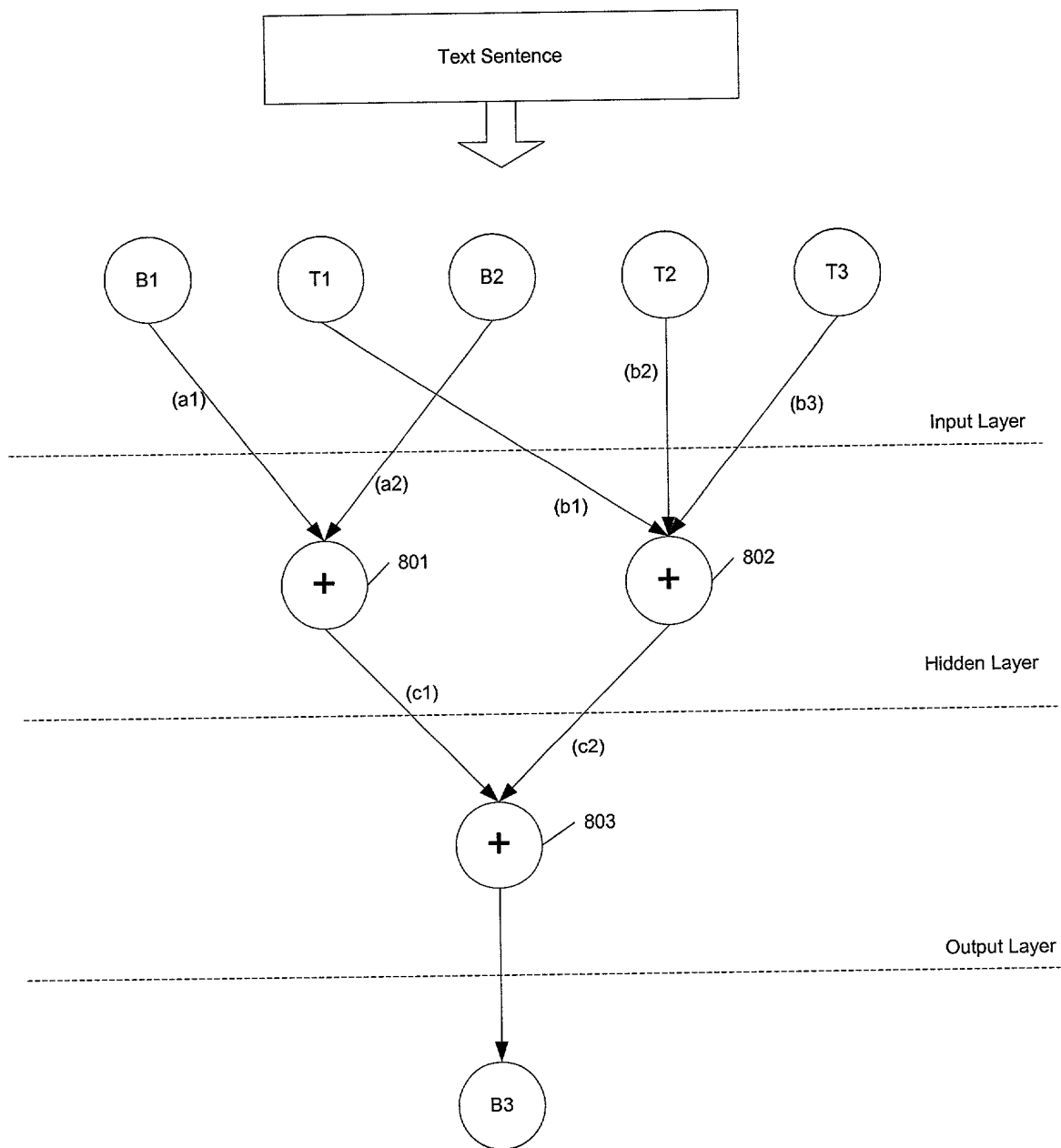


Figure 8

```
graph TD; 901[Receive a sentence with part of speech (POS) tags] --> 902[Classify the part of speech (POS) tags to predetermined classes]; 902 --> 903[Generate a POS sequence]; 903 --> 904[retrieve a next POS tag from the tag sequence]; 904 --> 905[Perform prosodic phrase break detection through a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)]; 905 --> 906{No more tag in the tag sequence?}; 906 -- No --> 904; 906 -- Yes --> 907[Prosodic Phrase Breaks];
```

The flowchart illustrates the process of detecting prosodic phrase breaks. It begins with receiving a sentence with part of speech (POS) tags (901). These tags are then classified into predetermined classes (902). A POS sequence is generated (903), and a next POS tag is retrieved from the sequence (904). Prosodic phrase break detection is performed using a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) (905). A decision is made on whether there are more tags in the sequence (906). If not, the process loops back to retrieving the next POS tag (904). If yes, the final output is the Prosodic Phrase Breaks (907).

### Figure 9

We are Chinese Students 1001

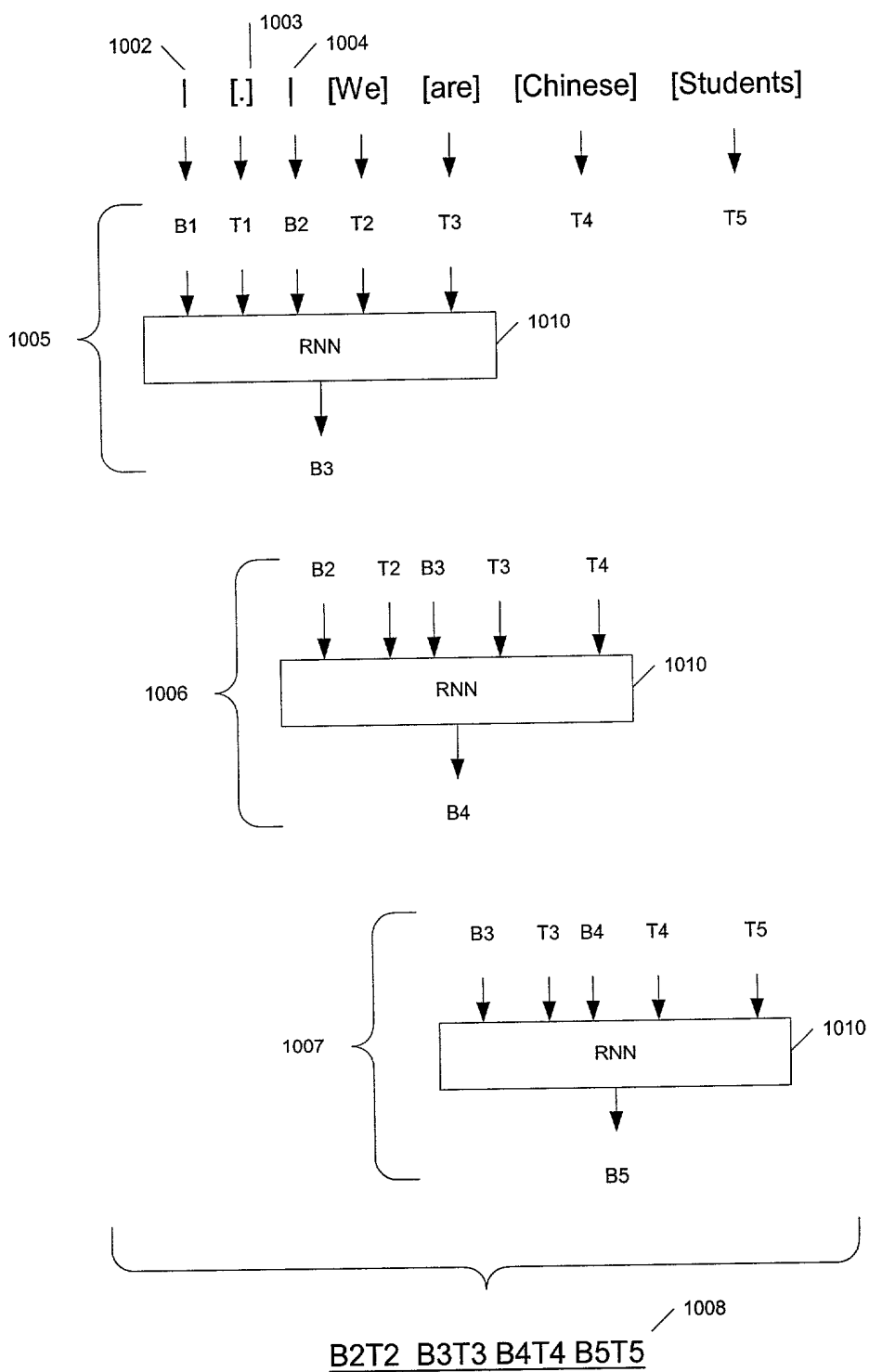


Figure 10